BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month, $2 00 | Daily Paper, 3 months, $6 00
" " 2 " 4 00 | " " 6 " 10 00

The paper will not be sent to any one without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, FEB. 23, 1864.

ADVANCE IN TERMS.

The rapid advance in labor and all articles that enter into the publishing business compels us to advance our terms for subscription and advertising. On and after the first day of March the price of the PROGRESS will be as follows:

Daily paper, six months.....$15.00
" " Three months.....8.00
" " One month.....3.00

After the 1st of March single copies of the paper will be sold at the counter at 25 cents. The price to agents and news dealers as heretofore, $10 a hundred.

All advertisements will be charged $3 a square of eight lines or less, from this date.

All subscriptions made before the 1st of March will be taken at the present rates.

Seeding Time.

Only a few days and Spring with its balmy air, singing birds and budding blossoms will be upon us; and seeding and planting time comes with all these, and we cannot too often urge our people to plant early, plant largely and cultivate well. We must raise large quantities of grain, wheat, corn, oats and the like during the coming season. This is absolutely necessary, for the stock on hand will not more than supply the wants of the country till another crop is made, and we enjoin it upon every man who has a farm that he can serve the cause as really and as effectively at home, in the corn field, as he could in the army, provided he will work hard and raise a surplus to assist in feeding those who are doing the fighting. Now is the time for preparation, as the time for planting will soon be upon us, and we urge all our farming friends to be up and doing. Prepare your corn lands, plant largely, work hard and make big crops. With an abundance of corn we can raise meat, but if the corn crop be neglected we shall have neither meat or bread.

Attend well to the gardens. There is some scarcity of meat and all of us will have to go on short rations, for the men in the army must not suffer, and nothing will help out the meat like an abundance of garden vegetables. Let every family that has a garden spot turn it to the best account. And remember, it is time to be at work, both in the garden and on the farm.

The Condition of Gen. Lee's Army.

We have seen a number of gentlemen, officers and privates, from Gen. Lee's army recently, and they all concur in representing the men in splendid condition. They are well clad, well shod, and gentlemen of intelligence and integrity assure us, well fed, and the spirit of the men is unconquerable; and all concur in the conviction that when the Yankees advance as it is thought they will do in the spring, they will be soundly thrashed. But we have but little idea they will attempt the "On to Richmond" by the Rapidan, if at all, for they have tried that route often and know well the many difficulties that beset the path.

Let Gen. Lee's army be well fed and well clothed by the people at home, and no danger of a reverse in that direction may be apprehended.

Suspension of the North Carolina Standard.

From the following short notice in the *Standard* it will be seen that that paper is temporarily suspended:

THE STANDARD SUSPENDED.—The publication of the *Standard* is for the present suspended. Due notice will be given of the resumption of publication. Our exchanges will confer a favor by continuing their visits while the publication of the *Standard* is thus temporarily suspended; and meanwhile we shall be glad to see our friends who may be passing through Raleigh and to hear from them generally, verbally or by letter.

We have not quite completed the Comptroller's Report, and shall, therefore, issue an Extra in the course of a few days containing the concluding tables of the Report.

A gentleman of this city who has three sons in the war requests us to state that several boxes he has sent them containing provisions, &c. arrived at their destination empty. We alluded to a similar case, where a relative of ours was the sufferer, a few days ago, but we know of no remedy. It is hard that a box containing clothing or provisions sent as an offering by parents to their children in the army, cannot reach its destination without being rifled by the way.

We would again remind those who wish to send articles to their friends in camp, that the Surgeon General has advertised that he sends an Agent to the army once a month, and will take charge of all such packages.

Humphries brigade has re-enlisted for "forty years or during the war." What will the Yankees think of the action of our noble soldiers? Does the noble resolve of this veteran brigade look like exhaustion or despair?—does it look like subjugation? We think not.

We refer to the telegraphic column for the latest news from Mississippi. It seems the enemy have attempted no advance with their main force, beyond Miredian. We hope soon to be able to chronicle their disastrous defeat.

A Yankee clerk at Washington has stolen $150,000 in green backs from the Treasury. Rather a small operation for Washington, where magnitude seems to give a respectability to theft.

We surrender most of our space to-day to the Address of Congress to the people of the Confederacy, a document that will be eagerly sought after throughout the country.

TOO MANY PAPERS.—A man was arrested in Augusta on Friday who had too many papers—having passes both from Confederate and Yankee Generals.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, TUESDAY, FEB. 23, 1864. NO. 89.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrashe in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Mississippi.

DEMOPOLIS, Feb. 21.—The main column of the enemy is still at Meridian. A detachment has occupied Lauderdale, on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad. A portion of the column (mounted infantry) has occupied Aberdeen. Forrest's command is supposed to be near West Point, Miss.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 21.—Two more wooden gun boats have joined the fleet inside the bar. In other respects the fleet is unchanged. The blockading vessel sunk during the heavy blow is a heavy-draft three-masted propellor. She appears to be sunk in five fathoms water, and lies off the Cummings' Point buoy. The embrasures of the Yankee batteries on Morris Island have been enlarged, affording greater facilities for three guns to assist in the defence against an attack from our side. Eighty-eight shells were fired at the city Saturday and twenty-four to-day. Five Yankees, who came into our lines on Saturday, were brought here this evening.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Feb. 22.—This day being the second anniversary of the inauguration of the Confederate government, it was observed by the suspension of business in the various public offices.

Northern dates to the 17th received, but contain nothing of importance except the further advance of gold.—Last quotation 161¼.

The banks of this city gave notice that deposits not withdrawn before the first of April will be paid in four per cent Confederate bonds.

No deposits will be received from the 28th of March to the 1st of April.

The President received a dispatch to-day from Governor Milton, of Florida, stating that Gen. Finegan reports that he met the enemy in full force on the 20th and defeated him with great loss, captured five pieces of artillery and held possession of the battle field, with the killed and wounded of the enemy. A large number of prisoners were captured. Confederate loss two hundred and fifty killed and wounded.

From Northern Virginia.

ORANGE C. H., Feb. 22.—A detachment of Gregg's cavalry (Yankee) from Warrenton, dashed into Paris, Fauquier county, on Wednesday night, capturing forty men, twenty of whom were from Mosby's command and the rest from the 6th Virginia cavalry.

Ten of Mosby's men had a fight with a large body of the enemy's cavalry at Upperville, on Thursday, repulsing the enemy and losing one man.

It is reported that the enemy is concentrating a force at Culpeper Court House for an advance.

We regret to learn that there was another explosion at the Powder Mills of Messrs. Waterhouse & Bowes, near this city, yesterday. The explosion was caused by the blowing up of one of the incorporating houses. The building was destroyed but no one was hurt.—The accident will not stop the mills and the damage will be repaired in a few days. Messrs. Waterhouse & Bowes are among our most enterprising citizens, and their labors have been of incalculable benefit to the Confederacy.

TO THE MAGISTRATES OF WAKE COUNTY.

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUESTED TO MEET AT the Court House in Raleigh on Saturday next, the 27th, to more fully consider and arrange the Finances of the County.

By order of the Court.

Feb 22-6t J. J. FERRELL, Clerk.

GOLD BULLION.

100 PENNYWEIGHTS GOLD BULLION TO EXchange for Confederate money. Apply at this office. Feb 22-tf

$50 REWARD—RANAWAY, LOST OR STOLEN.

MY SMALL NEGRO BOY, SAM, DISAPPEARED from my residence in this city on Monday, the 11th of January, and has not been heard of since. He is thin, black and has a very intelligent face. Aged 11 years.—Wore a striped cap, dark woolen jacket and white pantaloons. The above reward is offered for his recovery.

Jan 26-tf H. R. BRYAN.

ESTRAYED,

A SMALL CLAYBANK OR CREAM COLORED Horse, about five years old, with saddle pretty well worn. No bridle on. He is sprightly, and has rather a strangely colored, noticable eye; heavy mane and short tail. A liberal reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery at the Standard office.

Feb 20-tf

FOR SALE.

30 SHARES OF CAPE FEAR BANK STOCK AND North Carolina State Bonds.

Feb 20-6t* W. H. JONES.

TO BOYS.

TWO OR THREE INTELLIGENT WHITE BOYS can find profitable employment, by immediate application at the PROGRESS OFFICE.

Feb 20

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.

Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,

RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. We give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG, Capt. C. S.

May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

TIN-WARE.

WE WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A good assortment of Tin-Ware, at Confederate rates. A liberal deduction made to the trade.

Jan 25-1m KING, POGUE & CO., Graham, N. C.

WANTED,

NOTES OF THE FOLLOWING BANKS:

Bank of North Carolina,
" " Charlotte,
" " Cape Fear,
" " Wadesboro,
Farmers Bank of N. C.

We will redeem the above notes at the rate of one for four in silver coin. W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

Jan 28-tf

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE A SPLENDID BRICK DWELling House and a 2 acre Lot and out buildings

—ALSO—

three-fourths of a Store, all in the town of Murfreesboro, N. C., and 100 acres of land about 1 mile from town. Two Plantations in Bertie county, situated on Cashie river, one containing 800 acres, the other 1,000 acres, with a Fishery one mile from the landing on the plantation, and may really turn out one of the best in the State. There is upon both farms good dwellings and all necessary out houses, apple and peach orchards. All these lands are well adapted to the cultivation of cotton, corn and peas.

—ALSO—

one tract of land in Stanly county, N. C., adjoining Cabarrus county, 12 miles from Concord Depot, 3 miles from Rocky river and 2 miles from Barrier's Mills, containing 1,200 acres. The land is nearly all level. It is said there is plenty lime stone. This is a splendid farm for wheat, tobacco, corn, &c., &c. This is a rare opportunity for investment and seldom offered. Apply to

P. HENNEBERRY,

Feb 3-1m Windsor, N. C.

Standard and Petersburg Express copy 30 times.

FOR SALE,

A FEW BARRELS FIRST-RATE OLD RYE WHIskey; also, several barrels Brandy. Apply to

J. P. PRAIRIE & CO.

Jan 13-tf Corner Harget and Wilmington sts.

CIRCULAR.

C. S. NITRE AND MINING DIS'T No. 5, N. C.,
Greensboro', Feb. 16th, 1864.

IN ORDER TO CHECK THE INJURIOUS INFLUence of rumors now in extensive circulation, *that the Government is dissatisfied with the mode of obtaining salt petre through conscript labor in this State, and that all the works are to be discontinued*, I take occasion to publish, for the information of all concerned, the subjoined General Orders, by which it appears that as late as the 9th inst. the War Department reiterates its cordial support to the system.

Justice is due to my contractors in stating that, with few exceptions, they have generally made satisfactory returns. Some have exceeded their engagements.

Those who have been deterred from repairing and extending their works, or moving to new and richer deposits by discouraging reports and other disheartening causes, are now assured that there is no danger of their men being interrupted, or their contracts annulled so long as they act up to the requirements of their details, and give satisfactory proof of their fidelity and usefulness.

The power for impressing nitrous earth, found under old houses, is set forth by General Order No. 66, but, to the credit of the enlightened patriotism of the citizens of this and the adjoining counties, through which our operations have extended, I take pride and pleasure in stating that in but very few instances has there been any necessity for the enforcement of the order.

CHAS. R. BARNEY,
Sup't C. S. N. & M., Dist. No. 5, N. C.

ADJ'T AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Va., Feb. 9th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER,
No. 18.

I. APPLICATIONS FROM OFFICERS OF THE Nitre and Mining Corps for field service cannot now be considered. Workmen employed by them may be organized and armed for local defence; but their military orders must be subordinated to work as the leading aim and consideration, and second in importance to no other military service.

II. A limit (not yet reached,) to the number of able-bodied workmen to be assigned to this service, submitted by the chief of the Nitre and Mining Bureau, has been carefully considered and approved, and communicated to the Bureau of Conscription as a guide for action.

III. Military commanders will extend to the nitre and mining service, especially in districts exposed to the enemy, protection, aid and encouragement.

IV. General Orders No. 32, Series 63, forbids interference with the workmen or employees at mines, furnaces or nitre works, whether worked by the government or contractors.

These orders are now repeated, and especial attention is called to them.

By order.
(Signed) S. COOPER,
Adj't and Insp'r Gen'l.

ADJ'T AND INSP'R GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, March 31st, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 32.

I. PARAGRAPH V, GENERAL ORDERS 66, A. & I. G. O., Sept. 12, 1862, is so far amended as to read as follows:

Enrolling or recruiting officers in the discharge of their duties, under the conscript or other acts, are enjoined not to remove or interfere with workmen or employees at the nitre and copper works or mines, or furnaces worked by government officers, or by contractors for the ordnance department, without first appraising and obtaining the consent of the superintendent or officer in charge, who will be held strictly responsible for any abuse or evasion of the law.

By order.
(Signed) S. COOPER,
Adj't and Insp'r Gen'l.

ADJ'T AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Va., Sept. 12, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 66.

* * * * * * * * *

IV. THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE NITRE AND Mining Bureau, or such officers as he may designate, are authorized and required to impress for the government, any mineral mines or nitre caves or deposits required for the wants of the service, in all cases where such mines, caves or deposits are suffered to remain unworked, or which may be imperfectly worked by the owner or lessee. Compensation for ore, earth, buildings, timber, and all materials necessary for such work, thus taken and used, may be settled by private agreement, or by arbitration, under the direction of the Nitre and Mining Bureau.

By order S. COOPER,
Feb 18-4t Adj't and Insp'r Gen'l.

$250 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER AT GRAham, N. C, on the 1st inst., my negro man LOUIS. He is black, thirty-five years of age, about five feet eight inches high, has thick lips, and is inclined to be bald, has lost one of his front teeth and another leans outward. No doubt he will endeavor to reach Newbern, where he was raised. The above reward of two hundred and fifty dollars, will be paid for his apprehension and confinement in any jail so that I can get him.

W. W. CLARK,
Feb 10-tf Graham, N. C.

SCALE OF PROVISIONS TO BE FURNISHED INDIGENT SOLDIERS FAMILIES IN WAKE COUNTY, ADOPTED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

ALONE WOMAN TO BE FURNISHED HALF bushel of meal and five pounds of bacon, or its equivalent in money.

A woman with children to be furnished five pounds of bacon to the head and half bushel of meal for the woman and one peck for each child per month.

Ordered, that the Raleigh Standard and Confederate copy two times, and present bills to the Executive Committee.

W. H. HOOD,
Feb 22-2t Secretary.

NOTICE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF EVERY MONTH I SHALL send a Special Agent to the Army of Northern Virginia. All packages, &c., sent to me at this place will be promptly forwarded, free of charge.

EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 22-3m Surgeon General, N. C

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

A GOOD PIANO. APPLY AT
Jan 19-tf PROGRESS OFFICE

W. R RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2-tf RALEIGH N. C.

PROGRESS ALMANAC FOR 1864.

JAN'Y, FEB'Y, MARCH, APRIL, MAY, JUNE.

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JULY, AUGUST, SEPT'R, OCT'R, NOV'R, DEC'R.

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MILITARY NOTICES.

Enrolling Office, 3d Congressional Dist.,
GOLDSBORO', N. C. January, 29th, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED, CHAIRMAN EXAMINING Board of this District, hereby appoints the following days and places for the examination of Conscripts, in the following counties:

21st Regiment N. C. Militia, Jacksonville Onslow, February, 20, 22, 23, 24.

26th Regiment, N. C. Militia, Kenansville, Duplin, Feb. 25, 27, 29 and March 1st.

24th Regiment N. C. Militia, Clinton, Sampson, March 3, 4, 5, 7

25th Regiment N. C. Militia, Clinton, Sampson, March 8, 9, 10, 11.

117th Regiment N. C. Militia, Smithfield, Johnston, March 14, 15, 16, 17.

41st Regiment N. C. Militia, Smithfield, Johnston, March 18, 19, 21, 22.

27th Regiment N. C. Militia, Goldsboro', Wayne, March 24, 25, 26, 28.

28th Regiment N. C. Militia, Goldsboro', March, 29, 30, 31, April 1st.

19th Regiment N. C. Militia, Shady Grove, Jones, April 4, 5, 6, 7.

SAM'L. R. RIVES,
Surgeon, P. A. C. S., Chairman Ex. Board.

Chief Enrolling Office, 3d Cong. Dist.,
GOLDSBORO', January 29th, 1864.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1, Conscript Office, Raleigh, Enrolling Officers will enrol all white males between the ages of 18 and 45, (whether previously exempted or not,) within the limits of their respective commands, and order them to appear at the above times and places, in order that their claims to exemption may be examined.

In accordance with paragraph VIII, General Orders No. 3. A. & I. G. O., all exemptions heretofore granted will be revised, and when found to have been improperly granted, revoked.

Any person who fails to report at the time appointed, will, unless satisfactory proof to the contrary can be shown, be considered as having no claims to exemption, and treated accordingly.

Attention of the county Enrolling Officers is respectfully invited to General Orders No. 1, Adjutant General's Office, N. C., which orders officers of the Home Gaard to assist in arresting deserters. Their attention is also called to paragraph II, General Orders No 1, Conscript Office, Raleigh, which requires that not more than one-fourth of each Militia Regiment shall be ordered to report at the rendezvous on each day.

J. A. BARNETT,
Capt. & Chief Enrolling Officer
Feb 1-3w 3d Cong. Dist.

Office Southern Express Company,
RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 13th, 1864.

MUCH COMPLAINT BEING MADE OF THE DElays by this Company in forwarding merchandise, I am instructed to advertise that the Rules of the Company require that Government packages shall take precedence over all others, and next in order packages forwarded by friends or Associations to officers and soldiers in the field or hospitals. The observance of this rule, together with limited facilities for transportation, necessarily causes delay in the forwarding of packages for merchants and others. A. P. C. BRYAN, Ag't.

Feb 16-1m

Office Southern Express Company,
AUGUSTA, GA., Feb. 10th, 1864.

LEGAL NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL CONcerned that persons who ship packages containing Spirits, Wines or Cordials, without informing our Agent of the contents, will not be entitled to nor will they receive the benefit of valuation.

Spirits, Wines or Cordials, will not be forwarded by this Company except under special contract.

JAS. SHUTER,
Sup't and Act'g Pres't.

A. P. C. BRYAN,
Agent, Raleigh, N. C. Feb 16-1m

$400 REWARD

FOR THE ARREST AND DELIVERY IN JAIL SO I can get them of my 2 men. WASHINGTON ROLAND, black, 6 feet high, 23 years old, has very high peaks in his forehead, weighs about 160 pounds and has a very small foot, wears No. 8 shoes, had on when he left homespun pants, Confederate jacket and a Yankee overcoat, he had also a black cloth suit, was bought in Richmond last June and was raised in Wilmington, N. C.—EDWARD, mulatto, near 6 feet high, about 21 years old, bowlegged, had on ordinary homespun and blue jacket.—Both wear caps. The above named boys left the subscriber on the 28th January, and were seen at Christiansville on the 29th and had an opportunity of crossing the Roanoke river, and are supposed to be making their way to Wilmington or the Yankees.

B. C. WATKINS,
Halsboro' P. O., Chesterfield, Co., Va.

Feb 16-5toaw

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID,

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARlotte, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equal if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Ever, person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quality. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen.

It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with Ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled. Address.

J. E. BRITTON,
Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following second mendation of the superior quality of the ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has used the ink and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June 3, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.

C. OVERMAN, P. M.,
July Charlotte, N. C

WANTED TO HIRE,

FOR THE PRESENT YEAR, A GOOD CHILD'S Nurse and House Girl. None but an active, intelligent girl will answer. Apply at

Jan 6-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$3 00	One week	$15 00
Two days	6 00	Two weeks	26 00
Three days	9 00	Three weeks	36 00
Four days	12 00	One month	72 00
Five days	15 00	Two months	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $3 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor.
Col David A Barnes, Southampton, Aid
do George Little, Wake, do
Richard H Battle, Jr., Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Bass, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.
Major William A. Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice ..William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Silas P Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W N Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert I Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Governor Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent Asylum for the Insane, at Raleigh.

Major W M Gordon is Superintendent of the Hillsboro Military Academy.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis, of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasure. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Chief Clerk.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P. Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Longee and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. S. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Denton, Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J. L. Pennington, City Printer.

F. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—C. H. Horton.

Watchmen—E. A. Johnston, Wm. Beevers, Wm. C. Parker, M. C. Luter, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE—ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS AT RALEIGH

North Carolina Rail Road.

Mail train going East—arrives at 9:40 a m, leaves at 10:10 a m.

Going West—arrives at 12 night, leaves at 1 night.

Accommodation train going East—arrives at 11 night, leaves 12:5 night.

Going West—arrives at 12:30 p m, leaves 1:20 p m

Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

Mail train going North—leaves at 11 a m, arrives at 1 night.

Accommodation train going North—arrives at 12:45 a m, leaves 11:30 night.

LEATHER TO EXCHANGE FOR HIDES.

I WILL GIVE LEATHER FOR GOOD DRY HIDES. Any person wishing to make the exchange can have the chance by calling on me at my Tannery or addressing me at Gibsonville, N. C.

Feb 15-2w D. P. BOUST.

TO RENT.

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., 2 miles Southeast from Concord and on the N. C. Railroad, containing 8 rooms 20x20 and 2 rooms 20x30 feet, a good fire-place to each room. Double brick Kitchen and other out-buildings.

For further particulars apply to MATHIAS BARRIER in Mount Pleasant, or to ALFRED SMITH, Williamsville, N. C.

Feb 22-4t

ADDRESS OF CONGRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

In closing the labors of the First Permanent Congress, your Representatives deem it a fit occasion to give some account of their stewardship; to review briefly what, under such embarrassments and adverse circumstances has been accomplished; to invite attention to the prospect before us and the duties incumbent on every citizen in this crisis; and to address such words of counsel and encouragement as the times demand.

Compelled by a long series of oppressive and tyrannical acts, culminating at last in the selection of a President and Vice-President by a party confessedly sectional and hostile to the South and her institutions, these States withdrew from the former Union, and formed a new Confederate alliance, as an independent government, based on the proper relations of labor and capital. This step was taken reluctantly, by constraint, and after the exhaustion of every measure that was likely to secure us from interference with our property, equality in the Union, or exemption from submission to an alien government. The Southern States claimed only the unrestricted enjoyment of the rights guarantied by the Constitution.—Finding, by painful and protracted experience, that this was persistently denied, we determined to separate from those enemies, who had manifested the inclination and ability to impoverish and destroy us, we fell back upon the right for which the colonies maintained the war of the revolution, and which our heroic forefathers asserted to be clear and inalienable. The unanimity and zeal with which the separation was undertaken and perfected, finds no parallel in history. The people rose *en masse* to assert their liberties and protect their menaced rights. There never was before such universality of conviction, among any people, on any question involving so serious and so thorough a change of political and international relations. This grew out of the clearness of the right so to act, and the certainty of the perils of farther association with the North. The change was so wonderful, so rapid, so contrary to universal history, that many fail to see that all has been done in the logical sequence of principles, which are the highest testimony to the wisdom of our fathers, and the best illustration of the correctness of those principles. This government is a child of law instead of sedition, of right instead of violence, of deliberation instead of insurrection. Its early life was attended by no anarchy, no rebellion, no suspension of authority, no social disorders, no lawless disturbances.—Sovereignty was not for one moment in abeyance.—The utmost conservatism marked every proceeding and public act. The object was "to do what was necessary, and no more; and to do that with the utmost temperance and prudence." St. Just, in his report to the Convention of France, in 1793, said:—"A people has but one dangerous enemy, and that is government." We adopted no such absurdity. In nearly every instance, the first steps were taken legally, in accordance with the will and prescribed direction of the constituted authorities of the seceding States. We were not remitted to brute force or natural law, or the instincts of reason. The charters of freedom were scrupulously preserved. As in the English Revolution, of 1688, and ours of 1776, there was no material alteration in the laws beyond what was necessary to redress the abuses that provoked the struggle. No attempt was made to build on speculative principles. The effort was confined within the narrowest limits of historical and constitutional right. The controversy turned on the records and muniments of the past. We merely resisted innovation and tyranny, and contended for our birthrights and the covenanted principles of our race. We have had our Governors, General Assemblies and Courts; the same electors, the same corporations, "the same rules for property, the same subordination, the same order in the law and in the magistracy." When the sovereign States met in council, they, in truth and substance, and in a constitutional light, did not make, but prevented, a revolution.

Commencing our new national life under such circumstances, we had a right to expect that we would be permitted, without molestation, to cultivate the arts of peace, and vindicate, on our chosen arena, and with the selected type of social characteristics, our claims to civilization. It was thought, too by many, that war would not be resorted to by an enlightened country, except on the direct necessity. That a people, professing to be animated by Christian sentiment, and who had regarded our peculiar institution as a blot and blur upon the fair escutcheon of their common Christianity, should make war upon the South for doing what they had a perfect right to do, and for relieving them of the incubus which, they professed, rested upon them by the association, was deemed almost beyond belief by many of our wisest minds. It was hoped, too, that the obvious interest of the two sections would restrain the wild frenzy of excitement and turn into peaceful channels the thoughts of those who had but recently been invested with power in the United States.

These reasonable anticipations were doomed to disappointment. The red glare of battle, kindled at Sumter, dissipated all hopes of peace, and the two governments were arrayed in hostility against each other. We charge the responsibility of this war upon the United States. They are accountable for the blood and havoc and ruin it has caused. For such a war we were not prepared. The difference in military resources between our enemies and ourselves; the immense advantages possessed in the organized machinery of an established government; a powerful navy; the nucleus of an army; credit abroad, and illimitable facilities in mechanical and manufacturing power, placed them on the "vantage ground." In our infancy, we were without a seaman or soldier, without revenue, without gold and silver, without a recognized place in the family of nations, without external commerce, without foreign credit, with the prejudices of the world against us. While we were without manufacturing facilities to supply our wants, our ports were blockaded; we had to grapple with a giant adversary, defend 2,000 miles of sea-coast and an inland frontier of equal extent. If we had succeeded in preventing any successes on the part of our enemy, it would have been a miracle. What we have accomplished, with a population so inferior in numbers, and means so vastly disproportionate, has excited the astonishment and admiration of the world.

The war in which we are engaged was wickedly, and against all our protests, and the most earnest efforts to the contrary, forced upon us. South Carolina sent a commission to Washington to adjust all questions of dispute between her and the United States. One of the first acts of the Provisional government was to accredit agents to visit Washington, and use all honorable means to obtain a satisfactory settlement of all questions of dispute with that government. Both efforts failed. Commissioners were received and rejected, and clandestine but vigorous preparations were made for war. In proportion to our perseverance and anxiety have been the obstinacy and arrogance in spurning offers of peace. It seems we can be indicted for nothing to the virtues of our enemy. We are obliged to his vices, which have ensured to our strength. We owe as much to his insolence and blindness as to our precaution.

The wager of battle having been tendered, it was accepted. The alacrity with which our people flew to arms is worthy of all praise. Their deeds of heroic daring, patient endurance, ready alacrity to discipline, and numerous victories, are in keeping with the former patriotism that prompted their early volunteering. Quite recently, scores of regiments have re-enlisted for the war, testifying their determination to fight until their liberties were achieved. Crushed by the self-denying spirit of our noble women, who, by their labors of love, their patience of hope, their unflinching constancy, their uncomplaining submission to privations of the war, have shed an immortal lustre upon their sex and country.

Our army is no hireling soldiery. It comes not from paupers, criminals or emigrants. It was originally raised by the free, unconstrained, unpurchaseable assent of the men. All vocations and classes contributed to the swelling numbers. Abandoning luxuries and comforts to which they had been accustomed, they submitted cheerfully to the scanty fare and exactive service of the camps. Their services above price, the only remuneration they have sought is the protection of their altars, firesides and liberty. In the Norwegian wars, the actors were, every one of them, named and patronymically described as the King's friend and companion. The same wonderful individuality has been seen in this war. Our soldiers are not a consolidated mass, an unthinking machine, but an army of intelligent units. To designate all who have distinguished themselves by special valor, would be to enumerate nearly all in the army. The generous rivalry between the troops from different States have prevented any special pre-eminence, and hereafter, for centuries to come, the gallant bearing and unconquerable devotion of Confederate soldiers will inspire the hearts, and encourage the hopes, and strengthen the faith, of all who labor to obtain their freedom.

For three years this cruel war has been waged against us, and its continuance has been seized upon as a pretext by some discontented persons to excite hostility to the Government. Recent and public as have been the occurrences, it is strange that a misapprehension exists as to the conduct of the two Governments in reference to peace. Allusion has been made to the unsuccessful efforts, when separation took place, to procure an amicable adjustment of all matters in dispute. These attempts at negotiation do not comprise all that has been done. In every form in which expression could be given to the sentiment—in public meetings, through the press, by legislative resolves—the desire of this people for peace, for the uninterrupted enjoyment of their rights and prosperity, has been made known. The President, more authoritatively, in several of his messages, while protesting the utter absence of all desire to interfere with the United States, or acquire any of their territory, has avowed that the "advent of peace will be hailed with joy. Our desire for it has never been concealed.—Our efforts to avoid the war, forced on us as it was by the lust of conquest and the insane passions of our foes, are known to mankind."

The course of the Federal Government has proved that it did not desire peace, and would not consent to it on any terms that we could possibly concede. In proof of this, we refer to the repeated rejection of all terms of conciliation and compromise, to their recent contemptuous refusal to receive the Vice-President, who was sent to negotiate for softening the asperities of war, and their scornful rejection of the offer of a neutral Power to mediate between the contending parties. If cumulative evidence be needed, it can be found in the following resolution, recently adopted by the House of Representatives in Washington:

"Resolved, That as our country and the very existence of the best Government ever instituted by man are imperilled by the most causeless and wicked rebellion that the world has seen, and believing, as we do, that the only hope of saving this country and preserving this Government is by the power of the sword, we are for the most vigorous prosecution of the war until the Constitution and the laws shall be enforced and obeyed in all parts of the United States; and to that end we oppose any armistice, or intervention, or mediation, or proposition for peace, from any quarter, so long as there shall be found a rebel in arms against the Government; and we ignore all party names, lines and issues, and recognize but two parties in this war—patriots and traitors."

The motive of such strange conduct is obvious. The Republican party was founded to destroy slavery and the equality of the States, and Lincoln was selected as the instrument to accomplish this object. The Union was a barrier to the consummation of this policy, because the Constitution, which was its bond, recognized and protected slavery and the sovereignty of the States. The Union must, therefore, be sacrificed, and to ensure its destruction, war was determined on.

The mass of the Northern people were not privy to, and sympathized in no such design. They loved the Union and wished to preserve it. To rally the people to the support of the war, its object was proclaimed to be "a restoration of the Union," as if that which implied voluntary assent, of which agreement was an indispensable element and condition, could be preserved by coercion. It is absurd to pretend that a Government, really desirous of restoring the Union, would adopt such measures as the confiscation of private property, the emancipation of slaves, systematic efforts to invite them to insurrection, forcible abduction from their homes and compulsory enlistment in the army, the division of a sovereign State without its consent, and a proclamation that one-tenth of a State, and that tenth under military rule, should control the will of the remaining nine-tenths. The only relation possible between the two sections, under such a policy, is that of conqueror and conquered, superior and dependent. Rest assured, fellow-citizens, that although restoration may still be used as a war cry by the Northern Government, it is only to delude and betray. Fanaticism has summoned to its aid cupidity and vengeance; and nothing short of your utter subjugation, the destruction of your State Governments, the overthrow of your social and political fabric, your personal and public degradation and ruin, will satisfy the demands of the North. Can there be a man so vile, so debased, so unworthy of liberty as to accept peace on such humiliating terms?

It would hardly be fair to assert that all the Northern people participate in these designs. On the contrary, there exists a powerful political party, which openly condemns them. The Administration has, however, been able thus far, by its enormous patronage and its lavish expenditures, to seduce, or by its legions of "Hessian" mercenaries to overawe the masses, to control the elections, and to establish an arbitrary despotism. It cannot be possible that this state of things can continue. The people of the United States, accustomed to freedom, cannot consent to be ruined and enslaved, in order to ruin and enslave us. Moral, like physical epidemics, have their allotted periods, and must, sooner or later, be exhausted and disappear. When reason returns our enemies will probably reflect, that a people, like ours, who have exhibited such capabilities, and extemporized such resources, can never be subdued; that a vast expanse of territory, with such a population, cannot be governed as an obedient colony. Victory would not be conquest. The inextinguishable quarrel would be transmitted "from bleeding sire to son," and the struggle would be renewal between generations yet unborn. To impoverish us would only be to dry up some of the springs of Northern prosperity—to destroy Southern wealth is to reduce Northern profits, while the restoration of peace would necessarily re-establish some commercial intercourse. It may not be amiss in this connection to say that at one time it was the official expectation of many at the South to form a treaty of amity and friendship with the Northern States, by which both peoples might derive the benefits of commercial intercourse and move on side by side in the arts of peace and civilization. History has confirmed the lesson taught by Divine authority, that each nation, as well as each individual, should seek their happiness in the practice of virtue, and not in the indulgence or pride of a heritage of triumphant wrong is the greatest curse that can befall a nation.

Until some evidence is given of a change of policy on the part of the government and some assurance is received that efforts at negotiation will not be spurned, the Congress are of opinion that any direct overtures for peace would compromise our self-respect, be fruitless of good, and interpreted by the enemy as an indication of weakness. We can only repeat the desire of the people for peace, and our readiness to accept terms consistent with the honor and integrity and independence of the States, and compatible with the safety of our domestic institutions.

Not content with rejecting all proposals for a peaceful settlement of the controversy, a cruel war of invasion was commenced, which, in its progress, has been marked by a brutality and disregard of the rules of civilized warfare, as stand out in unexampled barbarity in the history of modern wars. Accompanied by every act of cruelty and rapine, the conduct of the enemy has been destitute of that forbearance and magnanimity, which civilization and christianity have introduced to mitigate the asperities of war. The atrocities are too incredible for narration. Instead of a regular war, our resistance of the unholy efforts to crush out our national existence is treated as a rebellion, and the settled international rules between belligerents are ignored. Instead of conducting the war as betwixt two military and political organizations, it is a war against the whole population.—Houses are pillaged and burned. Churches are defaced. Towns are ransacked. Clothing of women and infants is stripped from their persons. Jewelry and mementoes of the dead are stolen. Mills and implements of agriculture are destroyed. Private salt works are broken up. The introduction of medicines is forbidden. Means of subsistence are wantonly wasted to produce beggary. Prisoners are returned with contagious diseases. The last morsel of food has been taken from families, who were not allowed to carry on a trade or branch of industry. A rigid and offensive espionage has been introduced to ferret out "disloyalty." Persons have been forced to choose between starvation of helpless children and taking the oath of allegiance to a hated government. The cartel for exchange of prisoners has been suspened and our unfortunate soldiers subjected to the grossest indignities. The wounded at Gettysburg were deprived of their nurses and inhumanly left to perish on the field. Helpless women have been exposed to the most cruel outrages and to that dishonor which is infinitely worse than death. Citizens have been murdered by the Butlers and McNeils and Milroys, who are favorite generals of our enemies. Refined and delicate ladies have been seized, bound with cords, imprisoned, guarded by negroes, and held as hostages for the return of recaptured slaves. Unoffending non-combatants have been banished or dragged from their quiet homes to be immured in filthy jails. Preaching the gospel has been refused except on condition of taking the oath of allegiance. Parents have been forbidden to name their children in honor of "rebel" chiefs. Property has been confiscated. Military governors have been appointed for States, satraps for provinces, and Haynaus for cities.

These cruelties and atrocities of the enemy have been exceeded by their malicious and blood-thirsty purposes and machinations in reference to the slaves. Early in this war, President Lincoln averred his constitutional inability and personal unwillingness to interfere with the domestic institutions of the States and the relation between master and servant. Presidential considerations may have been veiled under conscientious scruples, for Seward, in a confidential instruction to Mr. Adams, the Minister to Great Britain, on 10th March, 1862, said: "If the government of the United States should precipitately decree the immediate abolition of slavery, it would reinvigorate the declining insurrection in every part of the South." Subsequent reverses and the refractory rebelliousness of the seceded States caused a change of policy, and Mr. Lincoln issues his celebrated proclamation, a mere *brutem fulmen*, liberating the slaves in the "insurrectionary districts." On the 24th June, 1776, one of the reasons assigned by Pensylvania for her seperation from the mother country was that, in her sister colonies, the "King had excited the negroes to revolt," and to imbue their hands in the blood of their masters, in a manner unpractised by civilized nations. This, probably, had reference to the proclamation of Dunmore, the last royal Govenor of Virginia, in 1775, declaring freedom to all servants or negroes, if they would join "for the reducing the colony to a proper sense of its duty." The invitation to the slaves to rise against their masters, the suggested insurrection caused, says Bancroft, "a thrill of indignation to run through Virginia, effacing all differences of party, and rousing one strong, impassioned purpose to drive away the insolent power by which it had been put forth." A cotemporary annalist, adverting to the same proclamation, said "it was received with the greatest horror in all the colonies."

"The policy adopted by Dunmore," says Lawrence in his notes on Wheaton, "of arming the slaves against their masters, was not pursued during the war of the Revolution; and when negroes were taken by the English, they were not considered otherwise than as property and plunder." Emancipation of slaves as a war measure has been severely condemned and denounced by the most eminent publicists in Europe and the United States. The United States, "in their diplomatic relations, have ever maintained," says the Northern authority just quoted, "that slaves were private property, and for them, as such, they have repeatedly received compensation from England."—Napoleon I. was never induced to issue a proclamation for the emancipation of the serfs in his war with Russia. He said: "I could have armed against her a part of her population, by proclaiming the liberty of the serfs. A great number of villages asked it of me, but I refused to avail myself of a measure which would have devoted to death thousands of families." In the discussions growing out of the treaty of peace of 1814, and the proffered mediation of Russia, the principle was maintained by the United States that "the emancipation of enemy's slaves is not among the acts of legitimate warfare." In the instruction from John Quincy Adams, as Secretary of State, to Mr. Middleton, at Saint Petersburg, October 18th, 1820, it is said: "The British have broadly asserted the right of emancipating slaves (private property) as a legitimate right of war. No such right is acknowledged as a law of war by writers who admit any limitation. The right of putting to death all prisoners in cold blood and without special cause might as well be pretended to be a law of war, or the right to use poisoned weapons, to assassinate."

Disregarding the teachings of the approved writers on international law and the practice and claims of his own government in its purer days, President Lincoln has sought to convert the South into a St. Domingo, by appealing to the cupidity, lusts, ambition and ferocity of the slave. Abraham Lincoln is but the lineal descendent of Dunmore, and the impotent malice of each was foiled by the fidelity of those who, by the meanness of the conspirators, would only, if successful, have been reduced into idleness, filth, vice, beggary and death.

But we tire of these indignities and enormities.—They are too sickening for recital. History will hereafter *pillory* those who committed and encouraged such crimes as immortal infamy.

General Robert E. Lee, in a recent battle order, stated to his invincible legions that the "cruel foe seeks to reduce our fathers and mothers, our wives and children to abject slavery." He does not paint too strongly the purposes of the enemy or the consequences of subjugation. What has been done in certain districts, is but the prologue of the bloody drama that will be enacted. It is well that every man and of its conquest, and of Poland, distinctly foreshadows what would await us. The guillotine, in its ceaseless work of blood, would be revived for the execution of the "rebel leaders." The heroes of our contest would be required to lay down their proud ensigns on which are recorded the battle fields of their glory, to stack their arms, lower their heads in humiliation and dishonor, and pass under the yoke of abolition misrule and tyranny.

A hateful inquisition, made atrocious by spies and informers; star chamber courts, enforcing their decisions by confiscations, imprisonments, banishments and death; a band of detectives, ferreting out secrets, lurking in every family, existing in every conveyance; the suppression of free speech; the deprivation of arms and franchise: and the ever present sense of inferiority would make our condition abject and miserable beyond what freemen can imagine. Subjugation involves everything that the torturing malice and devilish ingenuity of our foes can suggest. The destruction of our nationality the equalization of whites and blacks, the obliteration of State lines, degradation to colonial vassalage and the reduction of many of our citizens to dreary hopeless, remediless bondage. A hostile police would keep "order" in every town and city. Judges, like Busteed, would hold our courts, protected by Yankee soldiers.—Churches would be filled by Yankee or tory preachers. Every office would be bestowed on aliens. Absenteeism would curse us with all its vices. Superadded to these, sinking us into a lower abyss of degradation, we would be made the slaves of our slaves, hewers of wood and drawers of water for those upon whom God has stamped indelibly the marks of physical and intellectual inferiority. The past or foreign countries need not be sought into to furnish illustrations of the heritage of shame that subjugation would entail. Baltimore, St. Louis, Nashville, Knoxville, New Orleans, Vicksburg, Huntsville, Nortolk, Newbern, Louisville and Fredericksburg are the first fruits of the ignominy and poverty of Yankee domination.

The sad story of the wrongs and indignities endured by those States which have been in the complete or partial possession of the enemy, will give the best evidence of the consequence of subjugation. Missouri, a magnificent empire of agricultural and mineral wealth, is to day a smoking ruin, and the theatre of the most revolting cruelties and barbarisms.—The minions of tyranny consume her substance, plunder her citizens, and destroy her peace. The sacred rights of freemen are struck down, and the blood of her children, her maidens and her old men, is made to flow, out of mere wantonness and recklessness.—No whispers of freedom go unpunished, and the very instincts of self-preservation are outlawed. The worship of God and the rites of sepulture have been shamefully interrupted, and, in many instances, the cultivation of the soil is prohibited to her own citizens. These facts are attested by many witnesses, and it is but a just tribute to that noble and chivalrous people, that, amid barbarities almost unparalleled, they still maintain a proud and defiant spirit towards their enemies.

In Maryland, the judiciary, made subservient to executive absolutism, furnishes no security for individual rights or personal freedom; members of the Legislature are arrested and imprisoned without process of law or assignment of cause, and the whole land groaneth under the oppressions of a merciless tyranny.

In Kentucky, the ballot-box has been overthrown, free speech is suppressed, the most vexatious annoyances harrass and embitter, and all the arts and appliances of an unscrupulous despotism are freely used to prevent the uprising of the noble patriots of "the dark and bloody ground." Notes of gladness, assurances of a brighter and better day, reach us, and the exiles may take courage and hope for the future.

In Virginia, the model of all that illustrates human heroism and self-denying patriotism, although the tempest of desolation has swept over her fair domains, no sign of repentance for her separation from the North can be found. Her old homesteads dismantled, her ancestral relics destroyed, her people impoverished, her territory made the battle ground for the rude shocks of contending hosts, and then divided, with hireling parasites mockingly claiming jurisdiction and authority, the Old Dominion still stands with proud crest and defiant mien, ready to tramp beneath her heel every usurper and tyrant, and to illustrate afresh her *Sic Semper Tyrannis*, the "proudest motto that ever blazed on a nation's shield or a warrior's arms."

To prevent such effects, our people are now prosecuting this struggle. It is no mere war of calculation, no contest for peculiar kind of property, no barter of precious blood for filthy lucre. Everything involved in manhood, civilization, religion, law, property, country, home, is at stake. We fight not for plunder, spoils, pillage, territorial conquest. The government tempts by no prizes of "beauty or booty," to be drawn in the lottery of this war. We seek to preserve civil freedom, honor, equality, firesides; and blood is well shed, when "shed for our family, for our friends, for our kind, for our country, for our God." Burke said, "a State, resolved to hazard its existence rather than abandon its object, must have an infinite advantage over that which is resolved to yield, rather than to carry its resistance beyond a certain point." It is better to be conquered by any other nation than by the United States. It is better to be a dependency of any other power than of that. By the condition of its existence and essential constitution, as now governed, it must be in perpetual hostility to us. As the Spanish invader burned his ships to make a retreat impossible, so we cannot afford to take steps backward. Retreat is more dangerous than advance. Behind us, are inferiority and degradation. Before us is everything enticing to a patriot.

Our bitter and implacable foes are preparing vigorously for the coming campaign. Corresponding efforts should be made on our part. Without murmuring, our people should respond to the laws which the exigency demands. Every one capable of bearing arms, should be connected with some efficient military organization. The utmost energies of the whole population should be taxed to produce food and clothing, and a spirit of cheerfulness and trust in an all-wise and overruling Providence should be cultivated.

The history of the past three years has much to animate us to renewed effort, and a firmer and more assured hope. A whole people have given their hearts and bodies to repel the invader, and costly sacrifices have been made on the altar of our country. No similar instance is to be found of such spontaneous uprising and volunteering. Inspired by a holy patriotism, again and again have our brave soldiers, with the aid of Heaven, baffled the efforts of our foes.

It is in no arrogant spirit that we refer to successes that have cost us so much blood and brought sorrow to so many hearts. We may find in all this an earnest of what, with determined and resolute exertion, we can do to avert subjugation and slavery—and we cannot fail to discern in our deliverance from so many and so great perils, the interposition of that being who will not forsake us in the trials that are to come. Let us, then, looking upon the bodies of our loved and honored dead, catch inspiration from their example, and gather renewed confidence and a firmer resolve to tread, with unfaltering trust, the path that leads to honor and peace, though it leads through tears and suffering and blood.

We have no alternative but to do our duty. We combat for property, homes, the honor of our wives, the future of our children, the preservation of our fair land from pollution, and to avert a doom which we can read, both by the threats of our enemies and the acts of oppression we have alluded to in this address.

The situation is grave, but firmness and [illegible] ing the failure to accomplish impossibilities, we should rather be grateful, humbly and profoundly, to a benignant Providence for the results that have rewarded our labors. Remembering the disproportion in population, in military and naval resources, and the deficiency of skilled labor in the South, our accomplishments have surpassed those recorded of any people in the world. There is no just reason for hopelessness or fear. Since the outbreak of the war the South has lost the nominal possession of the Mississippi river and fragments of her territory, but Federal occupancy is not conquest. The fires of patriotism still burn unquenchably in the breasts of those who are subject to foreign domination. We yet have in our uninterrupted control a territory which, according to past progress, will require the enemy ten yeass to overrun.

The enemy is not free from difficulties. With an enormous debt, the financial convulsion, long postponed is surely coming. The short crops in the United States and abundant harvest in Europe, will hasten what was otherwise inevitable. Many sagacious persons at the North discover in the usurpations of their government the certain overthrow of their liberties. A large number revolt from the unjust war waged upon the South, and would gladly bring it to an end. Others look with alarm on the complete subversion of constitutional freedom by Abraham Lincoln, and feel in their own persons the bitterness of the slavery which three years of war have failed to inflict on the South. Brave and earnest men at the North have spoken out against the usurpation and cruelties daily practiced. The success of these men over the radical and despotic faction which now rules the North, may open the way to peaceful negotiation, and a cessation of this bloody and unnecessary war.

In conclusion, we exhort our fellow-citizens to be of good cheer and spare no labor, nor sacrifices that may be necessary to enable us to win the campaign upon which we have just entered. We have passed through great trials of affliction, but suffering and humiliation are the school-masters that lead nations to self-reliance and independence. These disciplinary providences but mature and develop and solidify our people. We beg that the supplies and resources of the country, which are ample, may be sold to the Government to support and equip its armies. Let all spirit of faction and past party differences be forgotten in the presence of our cruel foe. We should not despond. We should be self-denying. We should labor to extend to the utmost, the productive sources of the country. We should economise. The families of soldiers should be cared for and liberally supplied. We entreat from all, a generous and hearty co-operation with the Government in all branches of its administration, and with the agents civil or military, in the performance of their duty.

Moral aid has the power of the incommunicable, and, by united efforts, by an all-comprehending and self-sacrificing patriotism, we can, with the blessing of God, avert the perils which environ us, and achieve for ourselves and children peace and freedom. Hitherto, the Lord has interposed graciously to bring us victory, and in His hand there is present power to prevent this great multitude which come against us from casting us out of the possession which He has given us to inherit.

T. J. SEMMES,
J. L. ORR,
A. E. MAXWELL,
Committee on the part of Senate.
J. W. CLAPP,
J. L. W. CURRY,
JULIAN HARTRIDGE,
JOHN GOODE, JR.,
W. N. H. SMITH,
Committee of House of Representatives.

Thomas S. Bocock, Speaker H. of R.
Walter Preston,
John McQueen,
Charles W. Russell,
W. Lander,
A. H. Conrow,
C. J. Munnerlyn,
Thomas S. Ashe,
O. R. Singleton,
J. L. Pugh,
A. H. Arrington,
Waller R. Staples,
A. R. Boteler,
Thomas J. Foster,
W. R. Smith,
Robt. J. Breckinridge,
John M. Martin,
Porter Ingram;
A. H. Garland,
E. S. Dargan,
D. Funsten,
Thomas D. McDowell,
J. R. McLean,
R. R. Bridgers,
G. W. Jones,
B. S. Gaither,
George W. Ewing,
W. D. Holder,
Dan W. Lewis,
Henry E. Read,
A. J. Davidson,
M. H. Macwillie,
James Lyons,
Casper W. Bell,
R. B. Hilton,
Charles J. Villere,
J. W. Moore,
Lucien J. Dupre,
John C. Atkins,
Israel Welsh,
Wm. G. Swan,
F. B. Sexton,
T. L. Burnett,
Geo. G. Vest,
Wm. Porcher Miles,
E. Barnsdale,
Charles F. Collier,
P. W. Gray,
W. W. Clarke,
Wm. W. Boyce,
John R. Chambliss,
John J. McRae,
John Perkins, Jr.
Robt. Johnston,
James Farrow,
W. D. Simpson,
Lucius J. Gartrell,
M. D. Graham,
John B. Baldwin,
E. M. Bruce,
Thomas B. Hanly,
W. P. Chilton,
A. H. Kenan,
C. M. Conrad,
H. M. Bruce,
David Clopton,
W. B. Machen,
D. C. DeJarnette,
H. C. Chambers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Surgeon General's office,
RALEIGH, Feb. 22d, 1864.

A MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, CONSISTING of
Surgeon HENRY JOYNER,
Surgeon R. B. HAYWOOD,
will meet in the town of Roxboro', in Person county, on Wednesday, the 2d of March.
At Wentworth, in Rockingham county, on Saturday the 5th.
At Greensboro', in Guilford, on Monday and Tuesday the 7th and 8th.
At Ashboro', in Randolph county, on Thursday, 10th.
At Lexington, in Davidson county, on Saturday, 12th.
At Winston, in Forsyth county, on Monday, the 14th for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard Duty, on account of physical inability.
EDWARD WARREN,
Feb 23-td Surgeon General.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE NEXT ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Chatham Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, in the city of Raleigh, on Thursday, the 3d day of March, 1864.
W. W. VASS,
Feb 23-3tawtd Secretary.

LOST,

BETWEEN ROLESVILLE AND RALEIGH, on Monday morning last, a brown felt Saddle Blanket. A liberal reward will be paid if left with J. B. NEATHERY, at the Adjutant General's Office. Feb 23-3t

NORTH CAROLINA BONDS AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY NEXT, 25TH INST., IN FRONT of our Salesroom, at 12 o'clock, M., we will sell to the highest bidder, $6,500 N. C. 6 per cent. bonds, $5,000 N. C. 6 per cent. bonds.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Auctioneers.
Feb 23-2d

NEW RIVER OYSTERS PICKLED

FAMILIES CAN BE SUPPLIED WITH THIS